

Too Much School System A Study of Races Hand Made Milk

Cowless, Synthetic Milk

Has Not All the Qualities of Nature's Product, but Is Nutritious—Dr. Lee's Tests

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "Chemical Engineer," in The Tribune, says "synthetic milk" is a fallacy. Literally, Dr. Elmer Lee's synthetic milk is not a true synthetic product. The engineer is technically correct on that point.

The principal purpose in the doctor's experiment with cowless milk is to produce an economic and safe food for unweaned children and at the same time emancipate farm life from drudgery and economic loss in keeping cows.

The main question is whether hand-made milk will prove a safe nutrient for children; as for adults, milk is obviously unnatural and counter-indicated. Nature's time and place for milk are before the child has teeth. When the teeth appear the child is weaned from milk. That is the natural conclusion of the milk stage in animal, also in human, development.

Nature's way is final and unchangeable in nutrition, and were it observed less sickness and infirmity would be seen among children and adults. As to whether hand-made milk is favorable and a wholesome food for young children, I know of but one way to decide that question. That way is to prove it by using such milk as food for children.

Dr. Lee I know has made the actual tests and has proved the sufficiency of artificial or cowless milk in feeding babies. One case was that of a marasmic infant of nine months—a puny skeleton of a baby that weighed three pounds at nine months than at birth.

That baby was fed on cowless milk

and orange juice, and in one year it was a plump child in weight and strength. The child had been previously fed on cow's milk of the Grade A brand.

Fat of a nut is organic fat equal in food value to milk fat. Likewise the organic elements of wheat have essentially all that is needed for cell nutrition, in combination with nuts and ripe vegetation and a modicum of sweet juice of fruits.

Hand-made milk has not all the qualities of cow's milk, but some of those values are inimical to human health. Hand-made milk has not the quality of casein, and what of that? Artificial milk is none the less valuable for children. Casein is a disturbing and disease-causing element in the child's diet of cow's milk.

Dr. Lee, I am sure, has no idea of attempting the impossible or the foolish. He is not thinking of turning base metals into gold, nor is he wasting his time in trying to produce synthetic fruit or synthetic vegetables, or synthetic meat and eggs. Nature does that to perfection. Nature produces them in a perfect state and with due regard for economy.

Dr. Lee is in accord with Henry Ford in so far as he would substitute a motor for a horse on the farm, also substitute hand-made milk as a temporary diet for infants that are denied mother's milk. The practical question and the main consideration is, can hand-made food substitute cow's milk in human diet?

Dr. Lee has proved that it can, and that it is practical and economic, but as yet not popularly recognized.

PHYSICIAN.
New York, March 15, 1921.

Save Lake Hopatcong

Protest Against Making It a City Reservoir

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a citizen of New Jersey I am interested in the preservation of all of her beautiful and beneficent natural gifts. Among these Lake Hopatcong is unique. In rarity of situation, picturesque quality of detail, beauty of scenery, and variety of environment and convenience of location with reference to great centers of population I hardly know where to find its equal.

But as a pool of drinking water for a distant city, guarded round with restrictions against human residence and natural human use and enjoyment, Lake Hopatcong would lose all of its attractions for the people at large and all of its usefulness for the inhabitants of that part of the state to which it belongs. To sacrifice in that way one of its most notable geographical features would be a lasting shame to the commonwealth of New Jersey.

What would they say in Scotland to a proposition to drive people away from their beautiful lochs in order that they might be made water troughs for some sheep-penning town? They do supply Glasgow with water from Loch Katrine, but not at the expense of turning its shores into a forbidden ground. In England Thirlmere sends its waters to Manchester, but nobody is driven away from the lake to save Manchester the expense of purifying its own drinking water.

When the great manufacturing cities of the "black country" of central England needed more water to drink they constructed a lake for themselves, but did not put barbed wire around the little lakes that Nature had given to the inhabitants of the country and on whose shores they had confidently erected their homes. The cities selected an ancient glacial valley and collected into it by natural drainage the largest reservoir of water in Europe, called Lake Wyrnwy.

England contains a great number of beautiful little lakes. Go and see how many of them the great social cancer of London has desolated. You will find none. "Water London," consisting of a territory of 620 square miles around the English metropolis, is a great system of water collection and water supply, drawing upon streams—principally the rivers Thames and Lea—and upon a multiplicity of springs, wells and reservoirs. And London purifies her own water. She doesn't drive people from the shores that their ancestors have occupied with an imperative, uncompromising, absolute "Get out! I want this!"

GARRETT P. SERVISS.
Tenafly, N. J., March 16, 1921.

The Point of View

(From The Kansas City Times)

The Berliners are relieving their feelings by carrying red flags and denouncing the capitalist scheme of the Allies to collect their war bill. The capitalist scheme of the Kaiser to bring home indemnities from the Allies would also have been denounced in Berlin if it had succeeded, we suppose.

Much to Learn

(From The Detroit Free Press)

The fact that the North Dakota Legislature has adopted a resolution protesting against the kind of troops maintained on the Rhine by France suggests that North Dakota knows even less about what is going on in France than it does about banking.

Voice From Pastoral Cos Cob

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having been born and reared on a farm, I am familiar with the various conditions that arise from adjustment of the clock, and for that reason I feel qualified to answer your editorial on daylight saving.

I take particular exception to your expressions, "Thanks to the narrowness of the up-state powers," and, "In any event the four-fifths of the population of the State of New York dwelling in the cities should not be sacrificed to the small convenience of the one-fifth dwelling in rural districts."

Have you stopped to consider that the four-fifths dwelling in the cities that you refer to are made up in good part of just such economic parasites as you yourself represent? In your last five years of work, just how much have you individually produced to sustain life in another human being? What have you added to this world

in economic value (except perhaps, children, if you have any) that a five-year-old child couldn't have added? On the other hand, how long could you exist if the one-fifth who so sarcastically speak of should cease to produce? You hold that the health, happiness, convenience and success of the one-fifth should be sacrificed for the convenience of the four-fifths, such as you, and yet if you were forced into the place of the one-fifth and made to actually earn what you consumed you wouldn't be able to earn the salt it takes to season a glass of water.

Such personal opinions are perfectly right and are the heritage of every American citizen, but placing them before the thinking public and branding them as the cream of thought and reason by virtue of appearing on the editorial page of a standard publication requires—well, I'll have to hand it to you—nerve.

H. V. MARSHALL.
Cos Cob, Conn., March 16, 1921.

Human Hybrids

No Such Races as "English," "French," "Italian" in Ethnological Sense—A Word on Mixed Parentage

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Judging by the report in Sunday's Tribune of an interview with Professor Boas, he believes that the hybridizing of white people and Mongols and other more or less distantly related stocks is a good thing; and he gives as an instance England, peopled by Jutes, Normans, Saxons, Danes and others. But all these, despite their different names, were closely related offshoots of the same stock, parts of the same blood brotherhood.

He also quotes Spain as made up of more diverse races than almost any other European country. But where is Spain now among the nations?

It is a very common error to classify races geographically. People talk of the French, the Irish, the German, the English, the Italian races, and so forth. Ethnologically there are no such things.

Unknown ages ago certain racial groups, perhaps confined within limited areas by geographical or other conditions, developed a set of peculiar mental and physical characteristics. Either at the same time, or later, other tribes or offshoots separated from the main stock and developed their own characteristics, but without losing their relationship.

Forced during thousands of years by causes only dimly understood, these characteristics became so ingrained and persistent that they continually reappear after many generations of cross-breeding with other races, and short people produce tall children, blondes crop up in brunette families, round-headed parents have long-headed offspring, and so on and vice versa.

Certain of these racial groups arising in variety in Eastern Europe, at some stage of development, under climatic pressure or in search of food, developed the wander spirit and overran Poland, Germany, France, Scandinavia, the British Isles, Italy, Spain and penetrated into many other lands. They destroyed, expelled, dominated, absorbed or were absorbed by the original inhabitants. Later their descendants colonized North America, Australia, South Africa and spread into all parts of the habitable world, and a very small minority even reached the north and south poles.

Thus, racial affinity depends not on

the country of birth but on remote origin; not in position in the world or in society but on kinship of mental and physical make-up.

Another common fallacy is that because human hybrids often show points of superiority over one or both of their parents the hybridizing is necessarily a good thing, and ought to be encouraged. But this seems to be wrong reasoning. If the average hybrid of distinct stocks was better than both parents, then such hybridizing would be a plain advantage. But what happens when this principle is applied on a large scale? The average mulatto, Mexican peon or Eurasian may be better than his colored parent, but is he better than his white forebears? Perhaps the lower strain is raised, but the higher is lowered, and those who might have had children of their own type or better have produced an inferior stock, which takes a place in the world that should have been filled by the best, for the best is what the world badly needs.

TOTUS ALBUS.

New York, March 16, 1921.

Landlords' Jeopardy

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read with interest the letter of F. H. W. in regard to the "Builder Who Won't Build." This builder, in my opinion, is a wise man, because he knows that any property owner in this city who prides himself on being a property owner has long ago ceased to take any credit for foresight in having acquired property, the control of which, to a large extent, has been taken out of his hands by the Albany politicians.

Since it avails so little to be the owner of rentable property these days, how can any would-be owners be expected to shoulder the responsibilities incident to house ownership when they never know what the lawmakers are going to do to them next and when their rights to control of property which they buy with their hard earned savings can be so easily upset at the will of the politicians? If I were a tenant I doubt that I should ever want to become an owner of real estate, as any respect for ownership disappeared with the passage of the rent and tax exemption laws.

C. M. P.
New York, March 16, 1921.

In the Gunman's Favor

Sullivan Law Works Against Law-Abiding Citizens

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The letter regarding the Sullivan law signed "Grand Juror," in one of your recent issues, is an excellent argument for its repeal.

If a gunman is caught with an automatic on his person he is charged with a misdemeanor, as he would be were he caught spitting or smoking in the subway; also, he would be no more guilty than Mr. Householder, who had a similar weapon in his home to protect his family and property from the gunman. If the thug enters Mr. Householder's home and is caught in the act of committing robbery he is guilty of a felony if convicted of the robbery, and something else for carrying a gun, although "Grand Juror" does not make it clear what the punishment would be—possibly a slap on the wrist.

The burglar, gunman, highwayman or whatever may be the specialty of the criminal is a disregarder of law by nature or inclination, and his occupation requires the possession of a gun or other effective weapon. As he knows he runs the risk of electrocution in the use of the weapon what folly it is to think that he will be deterred by the remote possibility of being caught beforehand by a policeman with a concealed weapon, and, if so caught, being liable for a misdemeanor!

The ordinary citizen, on the contrary, is a law abiding, and would not keep in his home the weapons necessary to protect his family and property from criminals. The Sullivan law, therefore, works out in such manner as to protect the law-abiding and make the law-abiding citizen a helpless victim. No doubt in Colonial times the savages of those days (the hostile Indians) would have welcomed Mr. Sullivan's law.

Statistics are not at hand, but it would probably be found that more gun play and murders in the streets have taken place since the Sullivan law went into effect than ever before.

There must be some interesting story behind this Sullivan law. Why was it desired that citizens of New York should not be allowed to possess arms? Is the law constitutional?

God grant that the Allied nations be not tricked into some disarmament agreement which would turn out to be a great international Sullivan law for the protection and encouragement of criminal nations!

ARCHIBALD C. FOSS.
New York, March 17, 1921.

A Restricted Evil

(From The Boston Transcript)

New York Democratic papers, having conclusively proved that New York City is a "conquered province" of "upstate," the rest of the country can now breathe more freely.

More Disarmament

(From The Chicago Daily News)

This would be a better world if everybody would take a five-year holiday from gossip.

Schools Suffer by System

Human Problems Neglected, Says Teacher, in Watching Wheels Go Round and Round

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We have a system of education—System with a big S, and education—well, it doesn't particularly matter whether the S is big or little.

Not long since I saw the outline used by a district superintendent in making his inspection of the work of a teacher. It said one thing to the teacher: "What are you doing to maintain the System?" There was not a thing that said, "What are you doing for the children?"

The System provides the best teachers it knows how—and throws the entire burden and responsibility upon them. Not once in my experience of twenty years has there come from the Department of Education a single effective move that was aimed at making the work of the teacher more pleasant or more efficient.

The System works much like a machine. The child is tossed from one teacher from another and from one department to another, much as leather is passed through a factory to come out shoes at the other end. But the schools are dealing with human beings, not with mere material.

The schools are trying to systematize human beings. They should stop it and try to humanize their System.

The schools fairly bristle with human problems. There is hardly a teacher in the System but whose work is diminished to half or less of its effectiveness on account of the fact that the System is watching its own wheels go round and round and makes no effort to adjust itself to the

facts of human nature. The writer has not struggled with these defects for twenty years without knowing them.

The lack of efficiency in the schools constitutes one of the most serious pieces of wastefulness in the city or the nation. It is an appalling waste of human life and energy. When a pupil is kept back it means an economic loss to the parents and the pupil of from \$200 to \$500. That means \$200,000 a year, and half of this is preventable if the teacher's own energy were properly conserved and directed. And this is but one item in the catalogue of errors.

The System works as a bureaucracy usually works: It believes in putting pressure upon the teachers. Instead of setting ideals before them and goals of efficiency to be reached, it puts pressure behind them—a soul killing business. The teachers who rebel, throw it off and flout the rules of the System are the best teachers we have.

The schools of New York ought to be the best in the world. They are far from being that.

What ought to be done about it? Nothing will be done and nothing can be done till the System is abolished. Put one real human being in control, with power to take his own assistants out of the teaching staff (with no increase of pay) and put an end to the eternal politics and bickering at the board. Then, and then only, might we get somewhere.

A TEACHER.
Brooklyn, March 15, 1921.

Investors' Hard Luck

But Why Should the Public Make Up Their Traction Losses?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In F. M. Hartley Jr.'s letter on the traction situation there is the liberal content of generalities usually displayed in the advocacy of an increased fare. He names a rather generous list of probable owners of traction

utilities, but does not state whether he means bonds or stocks and whether they are in possession through gift or purchase and, if the latter, whether for investment or speculative purposes.

In any event the doctrine has not as yet been laid down that when an investment becomes valueless the general public shall be asked to contribute to make up the loss. Then why in the specific case of the holders of our city traction bonds and stocks should we be asked to contribute in the form of higher fares so as to put value into what the receiver of one of these systems has publicly called "nothing but junk" and which product of financial legerdemain it is impossible to otherwise hold together.

It is to be regretted that the private investor will have to take his loss. He should make sounder investments. As yet there is no evidence that any

savings bank has reduced its rate of interest on account of losses in our city traction securities. The description of how the public will pay and suffer in this instance is purely fanciful.

The estimate of \$120 per month increase of a passenger's carfare is at least 50 per cent out of the way. An 8-cent fare or perhaps even more is suggested.

As to an increased tax levy in order to pay the city's interest of \$12,000,000 per year on its bonds, The Tribune in a recent editorial predicted that the dual subway would carry in 1921 over 2,500,000 passengers. Even with our 5-cent philanthropy to our thousands of daily visitors the tax levy is tremendously cheaper than the direct increase of 3 cents per passenger.

If the Republican party persists in its present course it is headed for an overwhelming defeat, not only this fall, but also in 1922.

KARL B. SACKMANN.
Brooklyn, March 15, 1921.

A Slight Difference

(From The Washington Post)

People were always held up in New York, but the citizens themselves, not crooks, did the work in the good old days.

Montenegro's Woe

Reports of Ill Treatment at the Hands of the Serbians

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: According to a statement issued by the Minister of the Kingdom of Serbia, Croats and Slovenes, there is no foundation for the report that the Montenegrins had declared a holy war against the Serbs or that fighting was going on between the Serbian and Montenegrin troops. Does it not seem that the denial, if warranted, should also come from the Montenegrin Minister?

The press has just recorded the death of a heroic figure—a picturesque figure perhaps, one belonging more to past ages than the present—King Nicholas of Montenegro. In a period when individual and national liberty was becoming so valueless here we had a king who stood to the end on his rights as a sovereign and leader of a brave people.

It may be that there is no truth in the report of a holy war, but it is true that there are committees in Italy, France and England, which have been working to obtain recognition by the Allies of Montenegrin aspirations. A committee that is particularly active is located in Switzerland. Recently the latter has been making a vigorous appeal to the Allies to assure the independence of Montenegro from the Serbian confederation and to put a stop to alleged Serbian atrocities.

American sympathy has been aroused toward Serbia on account of the recent visit of Bishop Nicholas. Scores of local society women and prominent men have heard him tell of the pitiable state Serbia is in. Yet, even while he appeals for sympathy for the Serbs, it appears that those very Serbs are and have been committing atrocities against the Montenegrins who refuse to submit to the rule of the confederation!

In its attitude towards Montenegro Serbia is evidently using the same methods which Austria used for centuries against Italy as well as Serbia, Montenegro and other subject peoples. If the reports are untrue it is strange that they should emanate spasmodically from various points. The American people should ask for an explanation of the reported ill treatment of the heroic Montenegrins. Let us not forget that their king has just died of a broken heart.

LUIGI CRISCUOLO.
New York, March 16, 1921.

The Punishment of Debs

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I understand that you are not friendly to Mr. Debs, and with that I have no fault to find; but it seems to me that if your purpose had been to make friends for him your remarks in a recent editorial could not have been better—and I have no fault to find with that, either. It is good when the sheep that sets out to gather wool gets sheared.

Mr. Debs was convicted on a technicality of law. The purpose of the law was satisfied in every rational and humane respect when the war ceased—for the spirit of modern law is inhibitory, not punitive. In your heart do you think that the continued punishment of this man serves any decent ends? You admit that Mr. Debs is an honest man, and everybody knows that his life is stainless. You must know that he has dedicated himself from his youth onward to personal sacrifice for what he believes to be the good of others. Should he be kept in prison till he "repents"—that is to say, until he justifies himself by pretending to accept your views or mine? All the world knows he is incapable of that; but if Mr. Debs repudiated his convictions to get out of prison would you favor his release for his sake or for the good of society—which?

RALPH HUSTED BELL.
New York, March 17, 1921.

A Fable

Of the Man, the Green Bottle Fly and the Mosquito

Sir: A Man, mild-mannered and slow to anger, sat in his garden reading his newspaper. The surroundings were peaceful, and likewise the Man's state of mind. He was enjoying himself in a quiet sort, after the way of normal, well behaved citizens.

Suddenly, however, he found his comfort disturbed by the buzzing and unpleasant singing of some insect which flew close to him every now and then. Once it alighted on the nose of his neck, but he scared it away. Then it lit on his trousers, for he saw it was a Green Bottle Fly. The thing kept darting and circling about his head, emitting its disagreeable sounds and waiting for a chance to bite. The Man kept shaking it away.

After the last repulse some minutes went by, during which he was left undisturbed. But the Green Bottle Fly returned presently, accompanied by a Mosquito, and both began jointly to engage the Man. The latter moved to another part of the garden, but they followed him and fell to irritating him sorely.

When the Man no longer could contain himself he decided to be rid once for all of the annoyance. He spied a shingle lying a little way off and arose and possessed himself of it. The Bottle Fly, on his way to another attack, had made a stand on the walk for a moment, and the Man swooped down and smote him with the shingle, so that the poisonous green thing rose no more.

Thereat the Mosquito, which was already closing in upon the Man from the rear, sailed away out of danger, as he considered, and landed upon a spray of shrubbery, there to prepare a new campaign. But the Man was now thoroughly aroused. He went into the house and anon returned with a tin vessel, and seeing that the Mosquito was still in the same place dashed over him the contents of boiling hot water, so that he shriveled all up and his remains fell to the ground.

Then the Man sat down again in peace and comfort to read his paper. The Green Bottle Fly was German propaganda in America, and the exasperating Mosquito, its coadjutor, was Sinn Féin propaganda in America. And the Man was the great body of pure American citizens. C. B. R.
New York, March 16, 1921.

Is Uncle Sam Growing Feeble? To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When Roosevelt was President and Root was Secretary of State an American named Perdicaris (a Greek, but a naturalized American) was held in Morocco by the bandit Raisuli for ransom. A cablegram was dispatched as follows:

"We want Perdicaris alive, or Raisuli dead, Monday. Warship will follow Tuesday." A warship was at hand; Perdicaris was produced alive on Monday.

Do we not all remember the wave of pride that swept over the country at this proof that Old Glory is able to protect our citizens, even in foreign parts?

Here, now, at home, we are not protected, round the corner or even in our bed chambers. Trained soldiers are pining for jobs. Why haven't they been sent after the bandits? And what about safety in travel? What armed guards man our public conveyances?

And how about the comfortable, undisturbed robbing of registered mail that stands for self-denial, honest payments, affectionate devotion on the part of senders, and for comfort, pleasure, often for livelihood, on the part of the supposed recipients? Is our Uncle Sam so feeble that there is no safety for the people's property?

New York, March 17, 1921.

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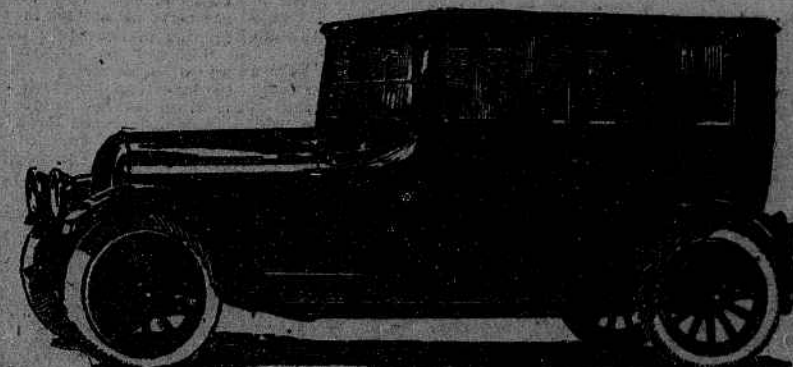
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